

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property
Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
30 June 2005 (30.06.2005)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2005/060296 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷:

H04Q 7/38

(81) **Designated States (national):** AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/EP2003/014143

(22) International Filing Date:

12 December 2003 (12.12.2003)

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON (PUBL) [SE/SE]; SE-12625 Stockholm (SE).

(72) Inventor; and

(75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): YAMEN, Soner [TR/DE]; An der Winkunst 7, 52134 Herzogenrath (DE).

(74) Agent: MEYER, Jochen Ericsson Eurolab Deutschland GMBH; Ericsson Allee 1, 52134 Herzogenrath (DE).

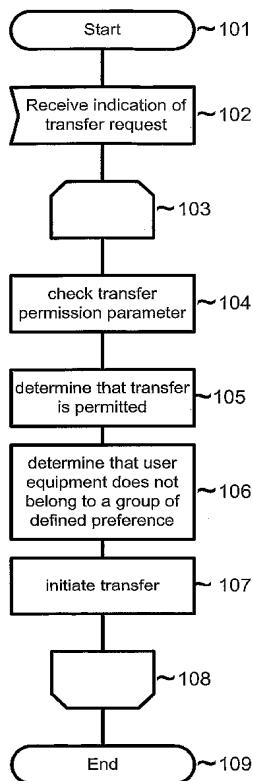
(84) **Designated States (regional):** ARIPO patent (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Declaration under Rule 4.17:

— as to applicant's entitlement to apply for and be granted a patent (Rule 4.17(ii)) for the following designations AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA,

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: METHOD AND DEVICE FOR HANDLING USER EQUIPMENT IN A COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK



(57) **Abstract:** The invention relates to a method and devices for handling dual mode terminals in a network comprising at least two access networks operating according to different standards. The method enables a highly efficient use of network resources as it ensures that terminals are transferred preferably to the network that matches best to the terminal capabilities and subscription permissions. To this end parameter values are introduced describing a preferred access network for a terminal. Furthermore, a new method operating according to the parameter value and a new device for executing the method have been introduced.



CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, ARIPO patent (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,

EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG)

Published:

— with international search report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

Method and device for handling user equipment in a communications network**Technical field**

The present invention relates to a method for handling user equipment in a
5 telecommunications network with two different access networks, wherein user
equipment is capable of being served by both of the networks and wherein the
access networks provide at least one service with a different quality.

Related art

Nowadays, user equipment is developed, that is capable of connecting to at least
10 two access networks, a so-called dual mode terminal. Such dual mode terminal is
capable of connecting to for example so-called 2G networks like GSM (Global
System for Mobile communication), D-AMPS (Digital Advanced Mobile Phone
System) or PDC (Pacific Digital Cellular) and so-called 3G networks like UTRAN
(UMTS [Universal Mobile Telecommunications System] Terrestrial Radio Access
15 Network. A UTRAN can be implemented for example according to WCDMA
(Wideband Code Division Multiple Access), CDMA (Code Division Multiple
Access), or EDGE Enhanced Data rates for GSM Evolution.

For operators providing telecommunication services, it is interesting whether to
offer services via a 2G or a 3G system to a subscriber using such equipment. In the
20 following the words terminal and user equipment are used as synonyms. To provide
the best possible service to the highest number of subscribers, or in order to reduce
cost, some mechanisms have been developed.

A first mechanism is the so-called camp on WCDMA mechanism, wherein
WCDMA stands as an example for the described 3G access technologies. At the
25 camp on WCDMA, a 3G and a 2G access network are configured to direct dual
mode terminals to WCDMA coverage, as long as a terminal is in a so-called Idle
Mode, as soon as WCDMA Coverage quality is good enough for 3G services. In an
idle mode, a terminal can be activated for a telecommunications service but is

currently not actively delivering such service. Camp on WCDMA thus means that once access networks are configured that way, all dual mode terminals will be directed to WCDMA coverage in Idle Mode.

Partial Roaming can be used to further regulate the Idle Mode load distribution
5 based on IMSI and/or subscription information.

To reduce 3G load, a mechanism called Move Speech Calls to GSM access has been developed. Like WCDMA above, GSM is just one example of a 2G access technology. At that mechanism, a dual mode terminal, being in Idle mode and served by a 3G access network, receiving a speech call is transferred to a 2G access
10 network for operating the call. In general Service and Load based handovers can be used to balance the load based on access network load and requested service in Connected Mode.

Since Camp on WCDMA directs all Dual Mode terminals to 3G coverage, further mechanisms are required to regulate distribution of dual mode terminals in Idle
15 Mode. One of them is Partial Roaming. When an Operator has same MNC (Mobile Network Code) for WCDMA and GSM, Partial Roaming can be used to reject a 2G only subscriber from 3G access. This will tell the terminal to stay with the same mobile network but change Location Area hence direct this terminal to 2G access of the same Operator. Partial Roaming requires different location area identifier
20 settings for GSM and WCDMA access.

A further mechanism is National Roaming Restriction. When an Operator has different MNCs for 3G and 2G, National Roaming Restriction can be used. When National Roaming Restriction is used, a terminal can select any other mobile network, not necessarily the GSM access of the same Operator, if more 2G
25 networks are available.

Yet another mechanism is Load Based Inter-system Handover. Load Based Inter-system Handover supports intersystem handover of e.g. speech calls based on cell load of current cell and target cell.

Core Network transfers cell load information between 2G access network node and 3G access network node. Access network takes the handover decision, comparing the Cell Load Information received from target system with the Cell Load Information of own cells.

5 If for example the 2G access network is operating according to GSM standards and the 3G access network is operating according WCDMA standards, then, in the case that the WCDMA network is loaded and the GSM network has capacity to handle calls, speech calls can be used for load balancing. For example a speech call set up in the WCDMA access network can be handed over to GSM network based on cell
10 load information of the current WCDMA access network cell and the target GSM access network cell.

Speech is a preferred call type that can be used for load balancing, since it is supported with alike quality by both technologies and with its high volume, it will for sure provide load balancing without need to do any complicated CS (Circuit
15 Switched)/PS (Packet Switched) data inter-system handovers.

However, current technology of load based inter-system handover has some drawbacks. If an Operator uses speech calls in a 3G network for load balancing, and a subscriber is handed over to 2G, said subscriber cannot receive high rate packet switched data as long as he is served by the 2G access network. DTM (Dual
20 Transfer Mode) enables simultaneous speech and PS calls in GSM access as well, but with lower rates.

Therefore it is an object of the invention to overcome the drawbacks of prior art.

Summary of the invention

This will be solved advantageously by the method of claim 1, the device of claim 7,
25 the database of claim 9, and the network node of claim 10.

It is advantageous that a group of preferred user equipment is defined for inter-system handover. This enables to select user equipment for being handed over with

lower granularity. Advantageous is the use of a database for storing subscriber data for storing the indication of preferred user equipment. Such database is commonly used to store subscriber related information and therefore an implementation can be done with few adaptations on protocols. Also advantageous is the use of a network node performing an analysis of user identification, as an indication of a preferred user equipment can be implemented by means of selecting certain sequences of user identification for preferred user equipment.

Further advantageous embodiments can be derived from the dependent claims. It is particularly advantageous that user equipment is transferred that is limited in its service capabilities according to claims 3 and 4. As the user equipment is transferred from a first network with higher service capabilities to a second network with lower service capabilities it is advantageous that preferably user equipment with capabilities that are limited to what can be offered by the second network are transferred. By this, a higher amount of services can be offered compared to a case when user equipment with higher service capabilities would have been transferred.

Also advantageous is that user equipment is transferred with higher service capabilities according to claims 5 and 6. If user equipment is transferred from a first network with lower service capabilities to a second network with higher service capabilities, this should be done with user equipment having higher service capabilities. Thus, user equipment with an active call that is transferred is enabled to use further services, which are provided by the second network exclusively.

It is object of the invention to provide a method for handling user equipment in a communications network comprising at least a first access network and a second network for enabling user equipment to access the network and a core network for connecting said user equipment. The access network have at least partially overlapping service areas, and user equipment located in the overlapping part can be transferred from the first to the second access network. The method comprises the following steps, receiving an indication of a request for transferring at least one terminal, checking a transfer permission parameter value associated to a terminal,

determining that the transfer permission parameter value indicates that a transfer of the associated user equipment is permitted, initiating the transfer of the terminal from the first to the second access network. The method comprises the step of determining that the user equipment does not belong to a group of user equipment,
5 for which a preferred access network has been defined.

In an embodiment of the method, an access network operates according to the standards defined for of one of a Global System for Mobile Communications, Wideband Code Division Multiple Access, Code Division Multiple Access, and
10 Enhanced Data Rates for Global System for Mobile Communications Evolution.

The group of user equipment for which a preferred access network has been defined can comprise user equipment with service capabilities can be limited to services that correspond to services supported by the second network.

The group of user equipment for which a preferred access network has been defined
15 can comprise user equipment used associated to a subscription with permitted services limited to services that correspond to services supported by the second network.

The group of user equipment for which a preferred access network has been defined can also comprise user equipment used associated to a subscription for that services
20 are permitted that are not supported by the first network.

Furthermore can the group of user equipment for which a preferred access network has been defined comprise user equipment with service capabilities corresponding to services that are not supported by the first network.

The invention is also related to a device for selecting user equipment to be transferred from a first access network to a second access network. Said device
25 comprises an input output unit for sending and receiving messages, a processing unit for controlling the other units, a storage, and a determining unit for determining

whether a transmission of a user equipment is permitted. The logical unit is adapted to determine whether a user equipment belongs to a group of user equipment, for which a preferred access network has been defined.

The device can comprise a logical unit that determines whether a user equipment 5 belongs to said group by means of analysing a transfer permission parameter value associated to the user equipment.

It is also object of the invention to provide a database for storing subscriber related data containing an input/output unit for sending and receiving messages, a processing unit for controlling the database and a storage for storing subscriber 10 related data. The storage of the database is adapted to store information whether a user equipment used by a subscriber belongs to a group of user equipment, for which a preferred access network has been defined.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a network node for performing a subscriber identification analysis. The network node comprises electronic circuitry 15 for determining whether a user equipment belongs to a group of user equipment, for which a preferred access network has been defined.

According to the invention, load based inter-system handover is further developed so that a maximum of services can be provided to a maximum of user equipment. To this end a new indication of user terminals that are preferred at inter-system 20 handover is introduced. According to this indication a selection is performed for inter-system handover, for example at overload condition. User equipment that camps on 3G or camps on 2G, that is user equipment in an idle state is served by a 2G or a 3G access network, is handed over to the respective other network when a service request is received. If user equipment camps on 2G, it will be handed over 25 when it is capable of services provided by 3G only. Such service can be for example high speed data, video or alike. If user equipment camps on 3G, it will preferably handed over if it is capable only of services that can also be provided by 2G like speed or data transmission that does not exceed 2G's capabilities. A device,

preferably located in a Core Network decides or indicates to an access network, which at least one user equipment is subject to load balancing and which user equipment should be kept in the access network it is currently located.

To that end differentiation of user equipment is required. It can be done, very
5 similar to Partial Roaming, either with a user identification like the IMSI
(International Mobile Subscriber Identification) analysis or with subscriber related
data stored in a database like an AAA (Access, Accounting and Authorisation)
server, an HLR home location register, or a home subscriber server. Two factors can
limit the services provided to user equipment, the subscription and the user
10 equipment capabilities. A subscription can be limited to particular services as well
as user equipment capabilities. To indicate that limitation a predefined user
identification, for example a certain number range can be used. Alternatively this
information can be stored in a database, for example in a transmission permission
parameter.

15 **Brief description of the drawings**

The following figures show:

Fig. 1 depicts a flow diagram of a method according to the invention, and

Fig. 2 depicts a device according to the invention.

Detailed description

20 In the following the invention will be further described by means of examples and
by means of figures.

Fig. 1 depicts a flow diagram of a method according to the invention. In a first step
101 the method is started. In a next step 102 an indication of a transfer request is
received. Such indication can be for example an operator setting that for any user
25 equipment, or for any user equipment for that a particular service request is received
the subsequent steps shall be performed. The indication can also be sent by a node

determining a load condition like overload or reaching of a predefined threshold value. A third way of receiving can be a comparison of load at cell level of any higher level of the access networks, wherein the result of the comparison is that user terminal shall be transferred. The next step 103 is the beginning of a loop, this step
5 is optional.

In a following step 104 a transmission permission parameter is checked, whether its value permits the transfer of associated user equipment or not. The transmission permission parameter can be received for example from a database storing subscriber related data or from a network node performing a user identification analysis. In a next step 105 it is determined that a transfer is permitted. In an embodiment of the invention it is implemented that if it is determined that a transfer is not permitted, the method ends. In a preferred embodiment of the invention, at least the following five parameter values are implemented. "GSM restricted", i.e. in Idle and Connected Mode the terminal is not permitted to be served by a GSM
10 network. It should be noted that GSM is still an example for any 2G network. Therefore any other access technology could be used instead of GSM. This applies to the rest of the description, too. The parameter can be used for example for Partial
15 Roaming and Service Handover.

The second parameter value is "WCDMA restricted". This means in Idle and
20 Connected Mode the terminal is not permitted to be served by a WCDMA network. It should be noted that WCDMA is just one example for a 3G access technology, and that any other 3G access technology could be used instead. This applies to the rest of the description, too. The parameter can for example be used for Partial
Roaming and Service Handover.
25 A newly introduced parameter value is "WCDMA Preferred". This value indicates a terminal that may be served in an Idle mode by any of the access networks, but in Connected Mode WCDMA is the preferred technology. User equipment associated to this parameter value are not subject of Partial Roaming. No load based inter-system handovers should be performed. This value is assigned to user equipment

capable of services that are supported by the preferred access network but not by the respective other access network, and wherein the subscriber using that user equipment subscribed to said services.

A further newly introduced parameter value is “GSM Preferred”. This means that in
5 an Idle Mode no restriction apply, but in a Connected Mode GSM is the preferred technology. User equipment associated to this parameter value are not subject of Partial Roaming. No load based inter-system handovers should be performed. This value is assigned to user equipment that is not capable of services supported by the respective other access network but not by the indicated one, or wherein the user of
10 the user equipment did not subscribe to such services.

The fifth value is “No Restriction, No Preference”. This is, Partial Roaming shall not be performed for these user equipment, but Load Based Inter-systems handovers are permitted.

In a next step 106 it is determined that the user equipment does not belong to a
15 group of terminals for which a preferred access network has been defined. This can be implemented for example by determining that the parameter value is not “GSM preferred” or “WCDMA preferred”. In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the steps of determining that a transfer is permitted and determining that the user equipment does not belong to a group of user equipment for which a preferred
20 access network has been defined are executed in a single step.

In a next step 107 the transferring of the user equipment is initiated. This can be implemented for example by sending a message to the access network the user equipment shall be transferred to.

Figure 2 depicts a device according to the invention. The device (DEV2) comprises
25 an input output unit (IOU2) for sending and receiving messages, a processing unit (PU2) for controlling the other units, a storage (STO2), and a determining unit (DU2) for determining whether a transmission of a user equipment is permitted, and a logical unit (LU2) adapted to determine whether a user equipment belongs to a

group of user equipment for which a preferred access network has been defined. The units can be implemented by means of software, hardware or a combination of both. In a preferred embodiment of the invention the device is located in a core network node. The device is adapted to perform the method as described for figure 1.

Claims

1. Method for handling user equipment in a communications network comprising
5 at least a first access network and a second network for enabling user equipment to access the network and a core network for connecting said user equipment, wherein the access network have at least partially overlapping service areas, and wherein user equipment located in the overlapping part can be transferred from the first to the second access network, said method comprising the following steps:
10
 - receiving (102) an indication of a request for transferring at least one terminal,
 - checking (104) a transfer permission parameter value associated to a terminal,
 - determining (105) that the transfer permission parameter value indicates that a transfer of the associated user equipment is permitted,
 - initiating (107) the transfer of the terminal from the first to the second access network,characterised by the step of:
15
 - determining (106) that the user equipment does not belong to a group of user equipment, for which a preferred access network has been defined.
2. Method according to claim 1, wherein an access network operates according to the standards defined for of one of a Global System for Mobile
25 Communications, Wideband Code Division Multiple Access, Code Division Multiple Access, and Enhanced Data Rates for Global System for Mobile Communications Evolution.
3. Method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the group of user equipment for
30 which a preferred access network has been defined comprises of user equipment

with service capabilities limited to services that correspond to services supported by the second network.

4. Method according to claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the group of user equipment for
5 which a preferred access network has been defined comprises of user equipment used associated to a subscription with permitted services limited to services that correspond to services supported by the second network.
5. Method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the group of user equipment for
10 which a preferred access network has been defined comprises of user equipment used associated to a subscription for that services are permitted that are not supported by the first network.
6. Method according to claim 1, 2 or 5, wherein the group of user equipment for
15 which a preferred access network has been defined comprises of user equipment with service capabilities corresponding to services that are not supported by the first network.
7. Device (DEV2) for selecting user equipment to be transferred from a first access
20 network to a second access network, comprising an input output unit (IOU2) for sending and receiving messages, a processing unit (PU2) for controlling the other units, a storage (STO2), and a determining unit (DU2) for determining whether a transmission of a user equipment is permitted, characterised by a logical unit (LU2) adapted to determine whether a user equipment belongs to a
25 group of user equipment for which a preferred access network has been defined.
8. Device according to claim 7, wherein the logical unit determines whether a user equipment belongs to said group by means of analysing a transfer permission parameter value associated to the user equipment.

9. Database for storing subscriber related data containing an input/output unit for sending and receiving messages, a processing unit for controlling the database and a storage for storing subscriber related data, characterised by that the storage is adapted to store information whether a user equipment used by a subscriber belongs to a group of user equipment, for which a preferred access network has been defined.
10. Network node for performing a subscriber identification analysis, characterised by that the network node comprises electronic circuitry for determining whether a user equipment belongs to a group of user equipment, for which a preferred access network has been defined.

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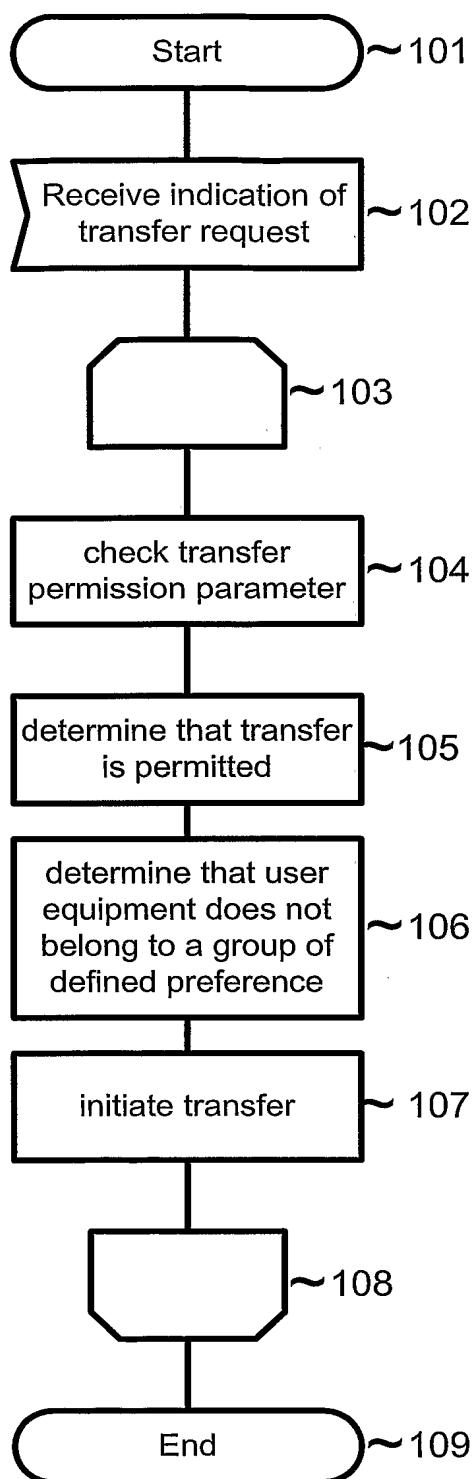


Fig. 1

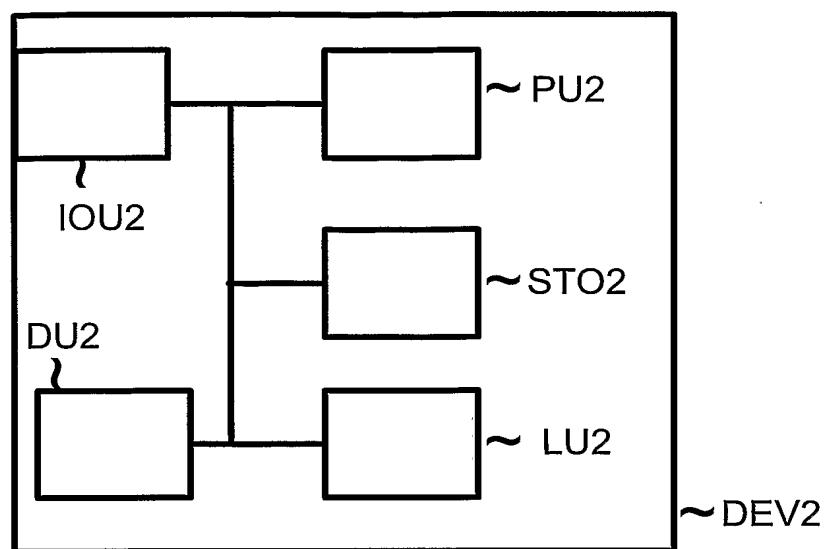


Fig. 2

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 03/14143

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 H04Q/38

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 H04Q H04L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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X	WO 01/35585 A (ERICSSON TELEFON AB L M) 17 May 2001 (2001-05-17) page 4, line 25 – page 5, line 9 page 7, line 7 – line 27 page 9, line 14 – page 10, line 15 page 11, line 16 – page 12, line 14 page 13, line 19 – page 14, line 7 page 15, line 6 – line 20 figure 4	1-10
X	EP 1 257 141 A (NORTEL NETWORKS LTD) 13 November 2002 (2002-11-13) paragraph '0012! – paragraph '0013! paragraph '0032! paragraph '0035! paragraph '0038! paragraph '0042!	1-10 -/-

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

Date of mailing of the international search report

16 August 2004

24/08/2004

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
 Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
 Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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PCT/EP 03/14143

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 2002/177466 A1 (LATVAKOSKI JUHANI ET AL) 28 November 2002 (2002-11-28) paragraph '0009! paragraph '0012! – paragraph '0020! paragraph '0054! – paragraph '0055! paragraph '0078! – paragraph '0083! -----	1-10

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No.

PCT/EP 03/14143

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